AN ENGLISH CRITIC.

WRITER SENSIBLE WORDS REGARD-ING U.S. WAR UPON FILIPINOS.

DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY WANT

posed by His Cry for Help to Washington, Is Bound to Fail-The True Object for Such a Campaign Against Semi-Savages

The Americans are too much in a hurry over their great task in the Philippines. They imagined, we fancy, that, Spanish government having been so bad, the Tagals, the dominant race in Luzon, would welcome them as deliverers, or, at all events after a very brief structle. would welcome them as deliverers, or, at all events, after a very brief struggle would acquiesce in their rule. They forgot that though Theebau's rule was probably worse than that of the Spaniards, the Burmese fought us for four years, not out of patriotism so much as out of a desire to be let alone. The Tagals are fighting just as the Burmese "dacoits" fought, with the further advantage that they are better armed, that they have in ably worse than that of the Spaniards, the Burmese fought us for four years, not out of patriotism so much as out of a desire to be let alone. The Tagals are fighting just as the Burmese "dacoits" fought, with the further advantage that they are better armed, that they have in Aguinaldo a general leader whom they trust or fear, and that they have a system of forest warfare almost as skillful as that which enabled the Maories so long to hold us at bay. They do not, it is true, build such stockades as the New Zealanders did, but they excavate deep trenches, which they defend until the invaders are actually upon them, and then renew a few miles off. Such defenses are most difficult to carry. while, when carried, the "victory" does not produce the moral impression which in Asia as in most difficult to carry. While, when carried, the "victory" does not produce the moral impression which in Asia as in Europe follows upon victory in a pitched battle. Such warfare taxes the best men, Europe follows upon victory in a pitched battle. Such warfare taxes the best men, and the Americans are further hampered by difficulties with which of late years we have not had to centend. They have no traditions to guide them and do not see clearly what it is they want. Their chief officers are not always up to their work and keep on fighting as if victory in a succession of skirmishes would give them a hold upon the country. They do not apparently establish any kind of civil order, and, consequently, whether they win or lose, hold only the ground the horseshoe mystery to them, but it was either too sacred or too obscure, and they learned nothing save that the mark was an indispensable part of their mystic rites. The horseshoe mark is found also in British Guiana, in the region of the Amazon, in Georgia and

The English create civil administraroads, or use waterways, and thus acquire at all events the passive support of that general mass which wants first of all to roads, or use waterways, and thus acquire at all events the passive support of that general mass which wants first of all to go on with its accustomed life and provide its own dinner in peace. It seems fore, as antiquity confers respectability, horsespace magic is pre-eminently respect. probable, too, to observers on this side that General Otis is a bad organizer. He seems to think that sending detachments to fight their way through a tropical country is equivalent to conquering it, whereas he should proceed step by step, establishing posts or forts as he goes on, cutting roads between them and setting up a civil authority in every fresh district occupied. Above all, he should set himself to create native regiments, who will spare his Americans fatigue duty, who know the country, who will divide the native interest, and, above all, who vers on this side the native interest, and, above all, who will not die off like flies in winter.

will not die off like flies in winter.

The idea current in American newspapers of raising a hundred thousand men and "crushing the rebels once for all" is a most foolish one. Such a force would only cost millions and accomplish nothing. You cannot manoeuvre a hundred thousand men in a tropical forest, or feed them, either. Ten thousand regulars well led, steadily reinforced from home and aided by 5,000 native auxiliaries will do the work much better, if only it is once understood that the work to be done is not to kill Tagals, or hang Aguinaldo, or provide a reputation for General Otis, but to establish and protect a government in each district occupied, a government intent on restoring order and prosperity. The troops should not be there to conquer, but to see that the orders and policy of the district commissioner are carried out, so that all who are quiet and pay their taxes may be sure of protection.

What specially moves the Tagals in their struggle we do not know, for, as they have never been free, it can hardly

their struggle we do not know, for, as they have never been free, it can hardly be the passion for freedom; but they are human beings and Asiatics, and if experience teaches anything it teaches that Asiatic peasants, if decently governed, leniently taxed and struck down whenever they resort to arms, will in the experience teaches anything it teaches that Asiatic peasants, if decently governed, leniently taxed and struck down whenever they resort to arms, will in the end subside, no matter with what growlings, into decent citizens. Black men do it even in Africa, and the Philippine Islanders have far more wish to lead comfortable lives than Africans. It is by good administration supported by force. comfortable lives than Africans. It is by good administration supported by force, and not by force alone, that the Philippines must be pacified and changed into semi-civilized lands, in which, though the people are half savage, external order is complete, and the means of becoming prosperous are in all men's hands. The moment quiet is secured the Americans prosperous are in all men's hands. The moment quiet is secured the Americans can disarm the people, perfect communications, organize a police, make agreements with influential natives, and so render insurrection next to an impossibility. The Tagals are not better fighters than the natives of Northern India, nor can we perceive anything in their character or circumstances which should make them more difficult to govern.—

London Spectator.

White stripes along the side of the back from the foreshoulder to the root of the fail, each bordered by a black line, making him the prettiest of our lesser quadrupeds, and giving to him, as with erect as and trailing, bushy tail he scuds along the fence or scampers in and out of a brush pile—for he is a true ground and alertness that is most engaging. In the far west there are four-lined and

Thanks for the Patchwork Quilt. The Princess of Wales has just broken an invariable rule in accepting a patchwork quilt, the work of Mrs. Sloane, a woman 76 years old. The quilt is composed of 1,160 octagonal pieces of colored calico, effectively arranged. Her Royal Highness has acknowledged the gift in the following terms: "Miss Knollys is desired by the Princess of Wales to thank Mrs. Sloane very much for the beautiful patchwork quilt, and to say that, although it is against the rules of Her Royal Highness to accept presents, she is

What Mr. Coleman of the Barker House, Fredericton, N.B., prizes most highly is a pet frog. This is rather a strange pet, but at the same time it is a great curiosity. The frog weighs about 40 pounds and is as high as a man's knee. Mr. Coleman feeds the frog out of a coal shovel, and this is an operation that is always interesting. Visitors are very numerous when the frog is on exhibition, and many people travel a long way to see it. The frog is very intelligent and does a number of cute tricks which it. Coleman has taught him.

HORSESHOE MAGIC

Existed Thousands of Years Before Morseshoes Came Into Existence-Known in Many Lands.

Horseshoe magic is a subject which seems to be of perennial interest, says a writer in St Paul's, mainly because it touches that little substratum of supersti-

touches that little substratum of superstitious beliefs which is innerent in most of us; though being a materialistic people in a materialistic age, and having put away from ourselves childish things, we none of us confess to it. As a matter of fact, however, we are always, either literally or metaphorically, turning over our money when we see a new moon, or picking up a rusty horseshoe as a harbinger of luck. But the point that never seems to be reached in these magazine discussions is the circumstance that, initially and intrinsically, horseshoes. It existed long before horses were ever shod, and it has left traces of its presence in places where horses have never been known. known.

region of the Amazon, in Georgia and Illinois, in Zululand, in the temple of the able. The only awkward thing about i mysteries it may have originally signified, or to what pagan rites we may be unwittingly committing ourselves when we nail the rusty symbol over out lintels,

ROSA BONHEUR'S VANITY.

Why She Insisted on Raving Her Feet is Her Portrait.

Nobody who ever saw Rosa Bonheur' picture would believe her guilty of any personal vanity. A blue jeans blouse and breeches are not the dress of a woman who thinks much about her looks. But

The Alert Little Chinmunk.

squirrel, rarely going even upon the trunk of a tree—an air of dandy pride and alertness that is most engaging. In the far west there are four-lined and checkered ones.—Ernest Ingersoll, in Lippincott's.

though it is against the rules of Her Royal Highness to accept presents, she is willing to make an exception in this qase, the quilt being the work of Mrs. Sloane's own hands and the gift being offered in such a kindly and loyal spirit." The receipt of the letter has given great pleasure to the old woman and her husbaud.

Here's a Pet Freg.

What Mr. Coleman of the Barker column. The anterior vertebrae are much enlarged, twisted together, and through the mpasses a chain of bones which connect with the hidden cavity of the air. The air bladder therefore assists the ear of the catfish as the tympanum and its bones assist the ear of the higher animals. An ear of this sort can carry little range of variety in sound. It probably gives only the impression of jars or disturbances in the water.—David Starr Jordan, in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

SYMPATHY.

t looked into beby eyes of blue,
While my thoughts were far away—
mto beautiful orbs in whose liquid light
Shone a life that was bounded by play.

But a grieved look came to the rosy lips
And a cloud o'er the lustrous syss,
As earth darkens when hideth the sun god away
And obscured is the blue of the skies.

I smiled in the dear little, pensive face, But she gave me no answering smile, And I wondered—when down o'er my cheek ran tears
That had filled my sad eyes erstwhile.

And I thought hew strange that the baby eyes
Should behold what the world could not see,
For the wise had replied to the smile on my lips
While the child heart responded to me.
—Rose VanB. Speece in Scranton Republican.

HOW WE GET OUR TEETH.

It is an Interesting and Somewhat

An eminent dentist is authority for the following interesting explanation: It would take too long to describe the formation of the teeth, but it may interest you to know that the enamel is derived in the first place from the epithelium, or scarf skin, and is in fact modified skin, while the dentine, of which the bulk of the teeth is composed, is derived from the mucous layer below the epithelium.

Lime salts are slowly deposited, and the tooth pulp or nerve is the last remains of what was once a pulpy mass of the shape of the future tooth, and even the tooth pulp in the old people sometimes gets quite obliterated by calcerous deposits. The 32 permanent teeth are preceded by 20 temporary deciduous or milk teeth.

These are fully erupted at about 2 or 21/2 years old, and at about 6 years of age a wonderful process of absorption sets in by which the roots of the temporary teeth are removed to make room for the advancing permanent ones. The crowns of the former, having no support, become loose and fall away.

One would naturally suppose that the advancing permanent tooth was a powerful factor in the absorption of many facts to prove that it has no influence whatever. Indeed, the interesting phenomena of the eruption and succession of the teeth are very little understood. I may remark in passing that a child

porary teeth, has in its laws, either erupted or nonerupted, no fewer than 52 teeth more or less formed.

How They Dress In Paris. Walk along the streets of Paris, and you will see 100 simple citizens tricked out in such a guise as in sober London

would make them ridiculous. Is a man a poet? Then his hair is in stantly long, his clothes are shabby and fantastic, his hat, with its flat brim, recalls the fashion of 1830. Is a man a painter? Then his clothes proclaim that he inhabits Montmartre and that of their business to jump from their se wanders up and down under the skinny trees of the Boulevard Rochechouart. Is a man a journalist? Then of the way. This work had all been he is what is called epatant and dines for a reduced price at the Cafe Anglais. Is a man a deputy? Then the imagination refrains from a formula: he has a brougham, and he is decorated, but | run up many a time. beyond this the eye of dogmatism can-

not penetrate.

Yet, whoever he be, he dresses the part; he separates himself from the and they got off together at the crack bourgeoisie by a trick of costume and gesture, and though no man ever possessed so brilliant a genius as the young Frenchman assumes his love of G string, and he just took up a steady acting instantly marks him out, and the world is so wisely accustomed to sight. For ten miles the cayuses were his antics that a man who would be mobbed in London marches up and couldn't even see them, but this Kanadown Paris unobserved. — London ka knew how to wait. The horses be-

Skating on Water.
According to Professor J. Joly of Trinity college, Dublin, a skater really glides about on a narrow film of water ontinually forming under the skate and resuming the solid form when relieved of pressure. He shows that the pressure under the sharp edge of the skate, along the short portion of the steel curve which is at any moment in contact, is great enough to liquefy a thin line of ice, and this gives the skate its "bite." When the ice is very cold, the pressure is sometimes inade quate to reduce the melting point sufsciently, and then, as all skaters know, tt is difficult to make the skates bite For very cold ice Professor Joly recommends "hollow ground" skates, because the effective pressure increases with the thinness of the edge.

Not Exactly Growing.

right along."

"Is your town growing?" asked the Pittsburg man of a fellow traveler on "Well, no: I can't say it's growing. was the reply, "not growing to speak of, but it is improving in its tastes

"You mean the people are assuming a higher standard?" "I do sir. Yes, sir. We now get bananas every day from Cincinnati, and five out of six groceries keep shredded codfish and Limburger cheese. We don't look for any building boom or in flux of strangers, but we'll hold our own and gradually work up to electric door bells and oysters on the half

Irresistible Attraction. "What are you stopping for, John? If

shell."-Philadelphia Press.

we don't hurry we'll miss our train!" "You can go on if you want to, Maria. I'm going to see how they get that balky horse stared."—Chicago Tribune.

Resolving too often not to worry makes the resolution serve to remine you that you have something to worry about .- Atchison Globe.

In some small villages the citizens never air anything but their griev-

RACE UP A MOUNTAIN

A KANAKA RUNNER DISTANCED HALF A DOZEN HORSES.

it Was a Derrific Test of Endurance and the Sturdy Subject of Kalakaua Won Easily, Though Two of the Horses Dropped Dead.

"Did any of you ever hear of a 35 mile steeplechase for man and beast?" inquired one of the California men in party of turf followers when stories of queer bets and long shots were going around. "Well, there was an affair of that kind down in the Hawaiian bunch in the fall of 1883, when that geniak chile concarne proposition, Kalakaua, was king of the islands. There were no telephones joining the islands then, and state messages and mandates were carried by the interisland steamers and delivered by Kanaka runners. These runners could gallop all day, like American Indians in retreat or on the trail, and they didn't knew what getting winded or

tired meant. "Kalakana thought a good deal of these runners of his. He always maintained that they could go faster and farther than horses over the rough Hawaiian country. In this he was disputed by a number of the white attaches of his court. Kalakaua wagered \$5,000 in gobs of \$1,000 with five of them that he would pick out a runner from among his Kanakas who'd get from Hilo to the top of the burning lake of Kilauea, a distance of 35 miles. quicker than any horse and any rider could do the trip. They snapped the king up at even money. It looked as if they had the good end of it. The king and a big party from Honolulu sailed in one of the interisland steamers to Hilo, on the main island of Hawaii, to see the finish.

"The king picked out a huge lithe sinewy Kanaka, a man about 30 years old, who had been employed as a runner on the island of Maui for a num its temporary predecessor, but we have ber of years, to try the trick for him. Eight Kanakas made the start a-horseback, on native ponies, bred away back from western cayusesstrong, sure footed, nippy tempered little demons, thoroughly used to the bad his party had gone up to the Volcano House, at the top of Kilauea, in coaches the day before to be on hand to

greet the winner. "Now. I understand that that road from Hilo up to the burning lake of Kilauea has been improved since the time I'm speaking of, but it surely was a bad trail then. It was only wide enough for one wagon, and it was about a 45 degree affair in the climb trail by the score in big windstorms, and the coach drivers counted it a part seats every time they came to these attended to carefully, however, in advance of the race by order of Kalakaua, and it loked like a pipe for the cayuses, all of which had made the "Kalakaua didn't ask for any handi-

cap allowance for his man. The runner toed the scratch with the horses of the gun. The horses distanced the runner from the jump, and he let them distance him. He was dressed in a lope and let the cayuses get out of his so far above him on the trail that he gan to come back to the runner long before the Half Way House was reached, and the Kanaka was just galloping along at the beginning of the third hour with the same big stride he had started in with, his arms up and shooting out in front of him like soldiers on the double time drill. There wasn't a pant in him when he fetched up at the Half Way House. He stooped down there to a spring beside the road and took a couple mouthfuls of water. The cayuses were up ahead a bit, blowing their heads off, for they had been going at a clip that they had never been pushed to before. "The Kanaka headed the bunch a

mile beyond the Half Way House, and it was a big romp for him the rest of the distance. He took a position for the remaining 17 miles of the journey about a city block ahead of the writhing and panting horses, and he just stuck to his lope like a man wound up. He never let 'em get nearer than a block to him for the remaining three hours of the trip, looking back at them with a grin once in awhile. When only three miles yet remained before the Volcano House was to be reached, the Kanaka took another drink out of a spring and began to draw away. The Kanaka riders whipped and spurred their horses, but it was no good. The Kanaka runner disappeared out of their sight on the tortuous trail, and when six of the cayuses pulled up at the hotel veranda about three-quarters of an hour later the runner was sitting on the steps, fanning himself and drinking saki. Two of the horses had

dropped dead in their final effort. "The Kanaka made the 35 mile trin over sticks and stones on a miry road in 6 hours and 40 minutes, and he looked fit to run for his life when he got through. When I was reading about the young fellows who did the long distance running in those Olympian games in Greece some years ago, it struck me that any one of Dave Kalakaua's runners could have made the whole bunch look like aluminium dol-

When you are particularly busy is the hour to expect a call from the man who uses ten words where one would do .- Atchison Globe.

APPLES AS MEDICINE

Use to Our Physiology. Chemically, the apple is composed vegetable fibre, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or regetable phorus than any other fruit or wegetable. This phosphorus, says The Family Doctor, is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethicin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is perhaps for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing. when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this frui for renewing their powers of maind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of great use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, these acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which if retained would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions or other allied troubles. Some such experience must have led to our customs of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by salting too much meat. It is also a fact that such fresh fruit as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe, and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach, rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity. A ripe, raw apple is one of the casiest vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of

voke it. Their vegetable salts and julces are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity. A ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in 85 minutes. Gerard found that the "pulpe of roasted apples mixed in a quart of faire water, and labored together until it comes to be as apples and ale—which we call lambeswool—never faileth in certain diseases of the raines, which myself hath often proved, and gained thereby both crownes and credit. The paring of an apple, cut somewhat thick, and the inside whereof is laid to hot, burning or running eyes at night, when the party goes to bed, and is tied or bound to the same, doth help the tied or bound to the same, doth help the trouble very speedily; and contrary to expectation—an excellent secret."—Key-

AWFULNESS OF PRISON LIFE. The Realization That the Brand of "Convict" Never Can Be Removed.

"The first aspect of prison life that strikes one who enters within the doors skilled medical attention.
is its cutoffness from the world outside,"

5. The whites have 61 to 1 per cent. Ladies' Home Journal. "The man who has friends who still care for him may receive a stated number of visits a year, when for a few minutes he talks with wife or mother or friend in the guardter a month and to receive letters twice a week. To him there is, therefore, still this little bridge between his cell and the this little bridge between his cell and the world from which he has been banished. To many, however, there does not exist this link—no friends have they to call on them, and the deliverer of letters passes their cells every week for years without topping to hand a massage through the bar to them. Stern discipline, loneliness, long hours of work, a narrow little cell with just room enough for a stool and a bed, with a thick barred door through which the light falls flanked with shadows as a constant reminder of confinement—these. constant reminder of confinement—thes in part, make up prison life. The felon

when the late harl of 1—d was a youth he was passionately fond of play, and never better pleased than with having Mr. Nash for his antagonist. Nash saw with concern his lordship's foible, and undertook to cure him, though by a very disagreeable remedy. Conscious of his own superior skill he determined to encounter the plant of the control of the con

think proper to make the demand. How-ever, he never made any such demand during his lordship's lifetime; but some time after his decease, Mr. Nash's affairs being in the wane, he demanded the money of his lordship's heirs, who honor-ably paid it without any hesitation.— History of Gambling in England.

The spider's Appetite.

The spider has a tremendous appetite, and his gourmandizing defies all human competition. A scientist who carefully noted a spider's consumption of food in 24 hours concluded that if the spider were built proportionately to the human scale he would eat at daybreak (approximately) a small alligator; at 7 a.m. a lamb; by 9 a.m. a young camelopard; by allow k, a sheep, and would finish up arts of copper and five of zinc. The parts of copper and five of zinc. The splendid hues of shadko, another beautiful alloy, are imparted by treatment with the spider were built proportionately to the human scale he would eat at daybreak (approximately) a small alligator; at 7 a.m. a lamb; by 9 a.m. a young camelopard; by the finest Japanese Secret.

The known to live for two months when absolutely deprived of food. A beetle lived in a similar state of unrefreshment for three

For Hiccoughs.

For a severe case of the hiccoughs four to six drops of nitrate of amyl on a handkerchief inhaled at intervals is probably the best remedy in the world.

For mild cases of hiccoughs a few mustard seeds may be soaked in water, and the mustard water should be sipped every ten minutes until a person is relieved.

simple method of conversing posses seems into sugar. He is not ready to make the details public yet, although he has, in order to secure priority for his invention, lodged a description of it with the French Academy of Sciences.

THE PARADUX OF LOVE.

That love is blind, and secth too.
Love blind? That cannot be,
Else had he not led me
To one so fair.
Love blind? That must be be
To make one such as thee
My presence bear.
That love is blind yet seeth too
Is paradoxical, but true.

SOME FACTS FOR THE NEGRO.

Unprecedented Progress of the Colored Man in the United States. He has reduced his illiteracy 45 per cent. in 35 years. Negro children in the common schools number 1.500,000; negro students in higher institutions, 40,000;

in 1890.

2. The whites have nine criminals toevery 10,000 of their population; the
negroes, 38 to every 10,000. But the
whites have 100 to 1 in educational advantages, have the entire machinery of
the courts in their hands, and 100
chances to 1 to evade the law and to

escape punishment.

3. Whites and negroes each have eight paupers to 1,000 population; while the whites are 64 to 1 in wearth, and 100 to whites are or to I in weath, and 100 to I in good paying positions.

4. The negroes die twice as fast as the whites; but the whites have greater comforts, and many advantages as regards skilled medical attention.

whites have more than 2,000 years advantage in civilization. 6. In the whole country there are 25

negroes to 75 whites who own their homes; the proportion should be one negro to six whites.

7. Of the negro homes, 87 per cent. are freeholds; of the white homes, but 71

per cent.
8. Of farms owned by negroes 39 per cent. are unencumbered; of those owned by whites, but 71 per cent.
9. Forty-one per cent. of negroes are engaged in gainful pursuits; while only 36 per cent. of whites are thus engaged.
10. Government reports show that the negro is the best soldier in the regular army.—"The Future of the Negro," by President W. H. Council, in The Forum.

in part, make up prison life. The felon of wealth and the poor prisoner from the slums may march next each other in the lockstep and occupy adjacent cells on the gallery, for to all intents and purposes they are alike now. The striped dress, close-cropped hair, the utter stripping off of all comforts have a leveling influence.

"The awfulness of prison life lies in the memories of the past; the dismal contrast between home and prison cell; the longing for loved ones whose hearts are aching away out of reach; the knowledge that the wretched companionship of misery must be theirs, in the weary round of prison toil from morning till night, for the long years ahead, which moves, at one moment clear and the next are aching away out of reach; the knowledge that the wretched companionship of misery must be theirs, in tha weary round of prison toil from morning till night, for the long years ahead, which seem interminable. Above and beyond all this, prisoners have the bitter realization of the brand that has fallen upon them never to be removed—convicts—that they are degraded before the public, and will be looked upon forever as accursed."

Beau Nash as a Gambler.

When the late Earl of T—d was a youth he was passionately fond of play, and never better pleased than with having Mr. Nash for his antagonist. Nash saw

disagrecable remedy. Conscious of his own superior skill he determined to engage him in single play for a very considerable sum. His lordship in proportion as he lost his game, lost his temper too; and as he approached the gulf, seemed still more eager for ruin.

He lost his estate; some writings were put into the winner's possession; his very equipage deposited as a last stake, and he lost that also. But when our generous gamester had found his lordship sufficiently punished for his temerity he returned all, only stipulating that he should be paid £5,000 whenever he should think proper to make the demand. However, he never made any such demand during his lordship's lifetime; but some time after his decease, Mr. Nash's affairs leave the same things that are pressing their The implements of war have become the slaughter. Kings and rulers no longer lead the people; they are pressing their rulers before them. Plot and scheme at they may, pile armament on armament, ship on ship, it only increases the terror and hate of war.—Rear-Admiral F. A. Roe, in Self Culture.

copper, the proportion of gold to the entire mass varying from one to ten per

Important Chemical Discovery. Dr. Prinzen Geerlings, a Government official of Java, and formerly professor of chemistry at the University of Amsterdam, has announced the discovery of a simple method of converting potato starch into sugar. He is not ready to make the chemistry of the life public yet although he has in